# Nippon Times

No. 16,270 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1944 Price 20 Sen


## ENEMY IN HENGYANG FURIOUSLY BLASTED BY NIPPON BOMBERS

### Japanese Stage Low-Altitude Attack Smashing Strategic Points Within Walled Town

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 8.—Japanese Air Units launched a large-scale night attack on Hengyang to annihilate Chungking's 10th Reserve Division and the temporarily-organized 54th Division, both desperately resisting the pressure of Japanese encirclement within the walled city.

The Japanese bombers, taking advantage of the moonlight, stormed over Hengyang in sudden low altitude attacks dropping bombs on the enemy's headquarters and other buildings as well as the walls of the city. Fires broke out over the entire city and black smoke was seen to curl darkly upward.

All Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

#### Heavy Battles Continuing

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—Admitting that furious fighting is continuously raging on the Hunan and Kwangtung front, Chungking military authorities late last night, issued the following communique, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"On the Hunan Front severe fighting is still continuing around Hengyang. Having been supplied with large quantities of arms and ammunition by planes, the Japanese, on July 5, spread a dense smoke screen in front of the positions of the Chungking forces and under its cover, the Japanese infantry launched a storming attack. On the night of July 6, this attack was continued.

"On the Kwangtung Front, the Japanese in the neighborhood of Chingyuan, after receiving reinforcements, again launched attacks against various positions of the Chungking forces."

#### Results of Shantung Mop-up

Domei

TSINGTAO, July 7.—Composite war results obtained in the mopping-up operations of the Japanese Forces in the eastern section of Shantung Province against Chungking and Yenan troops for the first half of this year are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nos. of battles fought | 400 |
| Enemy forces participating | 89,587 |
| Enemy facilities destroyed: ammunition stores 9, food stores 9, clothing stores 2, spinning plants 2, government building 1. | |
| Enemy dead picked up | 5,404 |
| Prisoners | 947 |
| Articles seized: trench mortars 2, light trench mortars 4, trench mortar shells 133, automatic rifles 2, light machine guns 24, rifles 2,623, rifle bullets 15,561, mines 134 and other articles. | |

Compared to the results for the first half of last year the number of battles and the enemy dead picked up were twice the number, attesting to the aggressive mopping-up operations on our side and the diminishing of arms and ammunitions on the part of the enemy. Furthermore, the decrease to one half in the amount of rifles and pistols seized also testifies to the shortage of weapons among the enemy forces.

#### Japanese Airmen Return Safely

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 6.—The plane, commanded by Sergeant Jihei Sasaki and thought to have been lost in the night attack on Chihkiang, foremost base of the American air forces in China, landed behind the Japanese lines and the crew returned safely to XX Base today.

Spitting fire from its right motor, the Sasaki plane flew on a single engine for 40 minutes and finally managed to land on Japanese terrain. The Corps Commander highly praised the wonderful presence of mind shown by the entire crew.

### COEKER MAY GET POST

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—For the post of Turkish Foreign Minister which is still vacant since the resignation of Minister Numan Menemencioglu and subsequently held by Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu, Professor Muzaffer Goeker, newly-appointed Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, is mentioned as a candidate by Turkish political quarters, according to an Ankara dispatch.

Although Mr. Goeker has been chairman of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee for several years, he is rather unknown in German circles.

### *Goering, Kesselring Reach Vital Decision On Italian Campaign*

**An important decision was reached in connection with the Italian operations at a conference held at Venice between Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering, German Minister of Air, and Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Air Forces in Italy, according to the reported announcement by Italian Fascist Government authorities from Casso in northern Italy as relayed by a Mainichi dispatch from Zurich. Grand Marshal Goering who recently visited northern Italy, also conferred with Premier Benito Mussolini and other Italian military leaders following his meeting with Field-Marshal Kesselring.**

## AMERICAN ASSAULT FAILS IN NORMANDY

### Germans Destroy 29 U.S. Tanks—Iron Out Dents on Carentan Line

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—Only American formations were actively fighting against the Germans on the invasion front yesterday as they continued their fourth day attempt to break through the German defense front on Cotentin Peninsula with reinforced formations.

Although General Omar Bradley poured in more fresh troops and heavily supported by masses of battleplanes he nowhere succeeded in overcoming the German resistance. Attacking Americans again suffered heavy casualties and by early afternoon 29 American tanks were destroyed.

On the wide front, the Americans again attempted to break through the German barriers between Carentan and the west coast of Normandy and on both sides of the Carentan-Periers road, General Bradley sent particularly strong infantry and tank formations into battle to advance in southwesterly direction. German defenders nevertheless fully held their positions and ironed out dents in immediate counter-attacks. Fighting there continued all day and night and regained full strength again this morning.

While on the western wing the Americans are still stalemated around St. Remy, and farther inland, advanced enemy spearheads were pushed back in counter-attacks south of Montgardon.

#### Only Narrow Footing Gained

Exactly 30 days have elapsed since the Anglo-Americans commenced their invasion activities but they have, so far, only succeeded in obtaining a mere footing on the continent—just a fraction of what was expected in General Dwight Eisenhower's plans—Gerhard Emsoetter, Transocean's war correspondent, commented today.

About 2,000 square kilometers of French territory are now controlled by the anti-Axis troops after one month of fighting or 197th of the total area of France.

What great task awaits the invading armies before the whole of Europe is to be occupied, can be seen from this fact. The large part of ground so far gained is, moreover, situated in the Cotentin Peninsula whereas in the main direction of the attack, that is, southward, the enemy has not advanced beyond the strip of coast acquired during the first days of the invasion. No modification, as a matter of fact, has occurred on the main fighting line which was formed after the first week.

Despite immense efforts and costly sacrifices the Anglo-Americans have not yet succeeded in obtaining possession of Caen and St. Lo. Attempts by General Bernard Montgomery to gain space for wider operations have been totally frustrated. At present, his troops are attacking in an eastwesterly direction of Caen after having been compelled to shift their main focal point of attack farther north and to threaten Caen from the west.

#### U.S. Thrusts All Fail

Meanwhile, La Haye du Puis still remained the focal point of the fighting on Cotentin Peninsula yesterday when the American forces on their third day since the commencement of their attack on this town were able to enter the ruins of the contested town, but were not able to hold it.

Also their attempt to take the town by outflanking manœuvers thus far has failed. On the other hand, German paratroops recaptured the major parts of Foret de Mont Caster and further stormed up the height north of the forest, thereby overcoming the danger of the Americans breaking through this area. The enemy did not get beyond the rim of the town of Foret de Mont Caster and village of Plessis.

The British 2nd army in the area of Caen still appeared to be too preoccupied by deployment operations and comparative lull existed on this front yesterday. Fifteen British infantry and tank divisions have been observed concentrated in this area and the commencement of a concentric attack against Caen may be expected soon.

Yesterday, only local skirmishes were fought between small infantry and tank groups while on the other hand artillery duels were extraordinarily intensified.

There are indications, however, of enemy concentrations along the line of towns of Gavrus, Grainville and Hottot. Strong tank and mobile assemblies in the Douvres area, and north of Caen indicate immense reinforcements within the past few days.

## CHINA'S REAL ENEMY IS U.S. AND BRITAIN, SAYS LIN PAI-SHENG

### Nanking Publicity Minister Makes Appeal by Radio to Chungking on China Affair

Domei

NANKING, July 7.—The disposal of the East Asiatic political situation is an important duty imposed upon all East Asiatics and the Chinese people should positively exert their best efforts to achieve this end, declared Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, in his radio address addressed to Chungking delivered today on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the China Affair.

The gist of his address follows:

"Compatriots in Chungking! The prevailing conditions in the areas along the Peking-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways haunt me, and I think you have the same feeling as mine. In the battle of Changsha, many Chungking officers and men—our friends—lost their lives; they were made victims of a futile resistance.

#### Predictions Come True

"In March this year I proposed four questions for your consideration. In the first place, I stressed that as long as China remains the battlefield sacrifices will keep on mounting. Not three months have elapsed since then but this has turned out true. Japan's attitude toward China, respecting China's sovereignty and independence, remains unchanged. The Japanese Government in its statement issued on July 5 clarified that the Chinese masses are friends of Japan and that Japan solely aims to crush the sinister Anglo-American designs in East Asia. This is Japan's fundamental policy and Japan's true intentions in the present campaign have been made clear. The Anglo-American imperialism, which seeks changes and destruction, is attempting to enslave China, to alienate Japan from China, and to divide East Asia. Some of you may entertain a doubt why Japan keeps on her operations even after the conclusion of the Japan-China Pact of Alliance. To such a question, we cannot help retorting, 'Why did not Chungking accept Japan's policy on the occasion of the conclusion of the Pact so as to promote the completion of peace and the unification of China, and why did Chungking lend Chinese territory to Japan's real enemies?

"Secondly, I asked how Chungking would dispose of the political change most likely to be brought about by the European war situation. To this problem, Chungking has chiefly assumed a passive attitude as has been shown by contacts with Moscow or by the visit to Chungking of Henry A. Wallace. Such an attitude on the part of Chungking means the selling of our fatherland to the Anglo-Saxons. Thirdly, I asked why Chungking sides with America and Britain to fight Japan despite the fact that Japan has clarified the significance of the War of Greater East Asia twice in the past. Fourthly, I pointed out that the influence of the Communist Party has already spread like wild-fire.

#### Mutual Problem Stressed

"We must take special note of the following matters: Bitter experiences in the Chinese diplomatic history of 50-odd years teach us that we cannot rely on a third party's guarantee. The relations between Japan and China is a mutual problem between the two great peoples. The disposal of the East Asiatic political situation is an important duty imposed upon East Asiatic people; then why is it that Chungking banks on the Anglo-Saxons to solve this problem? Sincerity and strength are the greatest guarantees for restoring peace and regaining friendship. What I earnestly desire of the Chungking soldiers and our fellow-countrymen in Chungking is that they will speedily and clearly recognize the importance of the present situation, their fatherland, Japan, East Asia, Japan's strength and faith, and also the ways and means of gaining our autonomy."

## *Argentina's Resolve to Defend Sovereignty Voiced by Farrell*

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—President General Edelmiro Farrell, in a passionate speech dealing with Anglo-American trickery, declared that Argentina's foreign policy is based on the tradition and honor of the country and that it would not deviate from this course, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

In the name of the Argentine Government, Farrell announced that Argentina cherished her sovereignty above all and that it would not submit to another power. He stated that the limitations of Argentina's sovereignty would mean the lowering of their national livelihood.

Continuing, Farrell stated that Argentina's determination to defend her sovereignty does not mean the threatening of the safety of the other American states or the disturbing of inter-American unity. He pointed out that the solidarity and harmony of the American continent is based partly on geographic conditions and partly on spiritual and similar ideas.

Farrell declared that he can give his word that Argentina will not commit any hostile act. On the other hand, Farrell gave assurances that every measure would be taken to protect Argentina's honor against any attack from the outside. He expressed regret that Argentina's foreign policy is misunderstood by a certain country.

#### Cuban Demands Action

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 8.—According to an AP report from Havana, the Cuban Foreign Office is spreading a request made by a prominent legislator that Cuba break off diplomatic and consular relations with Argentina. This legislator is reported to be the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Cuban House of Representatives.

He was quoted in his request as saying that the Argentine Government neither represents nor can represent the real Argentine people. The AP report further stated that his request was referred to the Foreign Office by President Batista following his conference with the legislator.

## SOVIETS COMMENCE BIG SCALE ATTACKS

### Fighting Near Kovel, Luzk, Tarnopol Seen as Prelude To New Offensive Drives

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—Characteristic feature of operations yesterday on the Eastern Front was the extension of fighting to the southern sector where the Soviets in the Kovel, Luzk and Tarnopol area started operations at various points which surpassed the normal reconnoitering thrusts.

Action was greatly intensified particularly in the Kovel area and west of Luzk where the advance of the Soviet rifle formations was supported by one tank brigade. A temporary breach of local importance was made by the attacking Soviet troops west of Luzk, but was immediately sealed off by German counter-thrusts which destroyed 20 Soviet tanks.

Although the Soviets in all their attacks on the southern wing suffered particularly heavy casualties, there are indications that the Soviet command intends to extend its offensive to further sectors in the southern area. Fighting yesterday near Kovel, Luzk and Tarnopol was probably a prelude for this action.

The defense battle in the central sector, meanwhile, remained yesterday in the former areas. Particularly fierce battle was waged for the Baranovichi Isthmus, in the area southeast of Vilna and northwest of Lake Naroch, however, the German forces concentrated their efforts in the Baranovichi Isthmus on the eastern border of the town.

Soviet attempts there to launch outflanking manœuvers south and north of the German defense with strong rifle and tank formations were frustrated or effectively checked by German thrusts into the flank of the enemy.

Fighting was particularly severe also southwest of Molodeczno where German lines after several hours of bitter fighting were withdrawn to the wooded area near Vilna.

Likewise near Smargainys grim fighting lasted all day. Strong Soviet tank columns escorted by motorized rifle formations attempted to achieve a break-through which, however, was frustrated with severe Soviet casualties.

Meanwhile, attacks launched by special German mobile formations northwest of Lake Karoch annihilated two Soviet rifle battalions and captured nine Soviet howitzer guns.

German successes also extended to Duena where the whole broad front withstood all Soviet attacks. All Soviet attempts at crossing the Duena River were foiled. Two minor German bridgeheads on the southern side of the river were however abandoned without any enemy pressure in order to consolidate forces.

## ROOSEVELT, DEWEY TO SEE CLOSE RACE

### Results Disclosed by Gallup Poll Likely to Prevail in November Elections

Special to the Nippon Times

**LISBON, July 7.—President Roosevelt, today, again declined to commit himself at his press conference whether he would seek a fourth term, according to a Washington dispatch. Roosevelt smiled as usual when the question of a fourth term was brought up by some of the correspondents, but the smile quickly disappeared when a reporter asked him if the White House had not yet decided on the 1944 Democratic vice-presidential candidate. Roosevelt termed that an unfriendly question and said that he would not answer it.**

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 7.—A close race in the presidential election between President Roosevelt if he is selected again by the Democratic Party to run for the fourth term and Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, who has been named as the Republican presidential candidate, looms according to the Gallup poll canvassing American public opinion regarding the prospects of each candidate. George Gallup, New York Times correspondent, at Princeton, disclosed in a report received here.

In a series of questions asked (1) If the war is still going on and President Roosevelt runs on the Democratic ticket against Dewey for the Republicans, how do you think you will vote? Roosevelt received 55 per cent of votes and Dewey, 45 per cent.

(2) If the war is over and Roosevelt runs against Dewey, how do you think you will vote?. . . Roosevelt received 42 per cent of votes and Dewey, 58 per cent.

(3) Now suppose the war is still going on in Europe but it looks as though it might be over in a few weeks or a few months, how do you think you will vote . . . for Roosevelt or Dewey? . . . Roosevelt received 51 per cent of votes and Dewey, 49 per cent.

Most observers are inclined to believe these questions posed by the Gallup poll will prevail in the November presidential election.

The Gallup poll also revealed that the present strength of Roosevelt and Dewey by sections are as follows:

Roosevelt . . . New England and Mid-Atlantic States; 50 per cent; East Central States, 48 per cent; West Central States, 45 per cent; Southern States, 68 per cent; and Far West, 48 per cent.

Dewey . . . New England and Mid-Atlantic, 50 per cent; East Central, 52 per cent; West Central, 55 per cent; South, 32 per cent, and Far West, 52 per cent.

A clear picture of sectional shifts, which take place in the civilian voting preferences in question three—if the war looks as though it may soon be over—is revealed when Dewey's vote under this condition is compared to the 1940 election vote for Wendell Willkie.

This percentage comparison is made in the following table:

1940 Willkie's vote—New England and Mid-Atlantic States, 47 per cent; East Central States, 49 per cent; West Central States, 61 per cent; Southern States, 27 per cent; and Far West, 43 per cent.

Vote for Dewey today—New England and Mid-Atlantic 50 per cent; East Central 52 per cent; West Central, 55 per cent; South, 32 per cent; and Far West, 52 per cent.

## FURIOUS STRUGGLES CONTINUE AT SAIPAN; ASLITO ENEMIES HIT

### Hand-to-Hand Clashes Rage Near Mt. Tapocho—Nippon Raiding Units Active

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 8.—On Saipan Island, violent and bloody battles on the ground are incessantly raging between the opposing forces as heavy assaults are carried out by the enemy from land, sea and air.

On and around July 5, the firing line had been moved to a point about six kilometers from the northern tip of the island and since then, the line has been further adjusted toward the north.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Our Powerful Raiding Units valiantly penetrated deep into the enemy positions around and about Mt. Tapocho causing great havoc in the enemy camp. At the foot of Mt. Tapocho, serious hand-to-hand fighting between the contending forces is still in progress.

On the night of July 6, the Japanese Air Units vigorously attacked the anti-Axis troops around Aslito airfield. Continuing their relentless attacks, the Japanese planes again, on the following night, heavily bombed the Aslito airfield in defiance of intense A-A fire opened up by the enemy.

#### Omiyajima Raiders Routed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 8.—A formation of about 60 enemy fighter and bomber planes attempted to attack our position on Omiyajima Island (Guam) in two waves yesterday afternoon.

Quickly contacting the enemy, the Japanese Forces on the spot succeeded in repulsing all of the raiders. Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

## EXILE POLISH DIPLOMATS HURT BY FLYING BOMBS

### Churchill's Speech Is Admission of Efficiency of V-1 Says Berlin Press

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister of the Polish exile Government in London, and Frankowski, Secretary of the Polish Foreign Office, were seriously injured by the flying bombs, it was announced today, according to a London dispatch.

Another London report said that five trains with over 4,000 children left Marylebone station today.

#### Great Damage Admitted

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—The very fact that Prime Minister Winston Churchill felt compelled to speak on the effects of the German flying bombs is admission of the efficiency of the new German weapon, declared Berlin evening papers yesterday.

The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung stated that Churchill, who has never been at a loss for a lie, could no longer delay his speech. It said that public wrath about the "hushing-up" had been too great and Churchill felt the need for an excuse. His subterfuge, however, was nullified by his statement that "great damage" caused by the V-1 could not be compared with the destruction caused by the explosive and incendiary bombs in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and other cities.

The Berlin Nachtausgabe emphasized that Churchill in his speech said not a single word about the V-1 being just retaliation for the terrible crimes for which he, as author and organizer of air terror, is responsible.

### Turk-Swiss Pact Set

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—The Turkish trade delegation headed by Under-Secretary Obashiglem, of the Economics Ministry, will depart within a few days for Switzerland to start negotiations to conclude a Turkish-Swiss trade agreement, according to an Ankara dispatch.

### *Operations in China Are Not Going Well, Declares Roosevelt*

Domei

**LISBON, July 7.—President Roosevelt told a press conference today that the war in China was "not going well" and that "we are a good deal concerned over the outlook," according to a Washington dispatch. When asked in what way Washington was concerned, Roosevelt explained that the Chungking army did not seem to be stopping the Japanese advance. He agreed with the reporters that the American people did not realize the seriousness of the situation and stated that the fall of Chungking might mean a greatly prolonged war.**

## DETAILS ARE GIVEN OF RAID ON KYUSHU

### Foe Planes Fail to Find Objects, Blindly Release All Bombs Into Sea and Flee

Despite the miserable defeat suffered in their previous raid on northern Kyushu on June 16 at the hands of the Japanese, American planes again on Saturday attempted an abortive raid on Kyushu.

Toward two o'clock the same morning, some 15 American planes, a part of the American air force in China, tried to invade western and northern Kyushu. The Japanese fighters, forestalling the enemy's attack, speedily took to the air and engaged them in a furious air duel prior to their entry over the Japanese mainland. The embarrassed enemy bombers dispersed here and there into twos and threes, and hardly managed to enter the northern Kyushu district. Here, however, they were caught by the iron defense of the civilian air corps and unable to find their targets they jettisoned small-sized bombs and incendiary bombs at random in the sea and on the mountains. Thus, without causing any noticeable damage, they beat a hasty retreat.

The second attack on Kyushu, too, ended completely in a brilliant victory for us. The effect of the raid has been in increasing further the conviction of those in the ranks of the force engaged in productive activities in victory in the war, and in stimulating more the fighting spirit of the people in their fight for the defense of the land.

The circumstances of the present invasion by enemy planes were totally different from those of the previous one. In ones or twos the enemy planes left bases in China. A group of them attempted to invade Yawata, a point of importance in West Kyushu and the area of Saseho after the manner of guerillas. They could not locate their objects because of the perfect manner in which light control was observed by the residents. They blindly released bombs, all of which fell into the sea. Then they changed their course and moved northward.

Another group attempted to invade Kyushu from the south. At a great height they tried to get over an important point in North Kyushu. Then they attempted to release incendiary bombs from a very low altitude. Promptly they were met by our air defense units which delivered a ferocious counter-attack. Under the circumstances they could not do anything. They managed to get out of the plight in which they found themselves and barely escaped.

The invasion did absolutely nothing beyond demonstrating the strength of the structure for the defense of Japan from air attack.

### Perlinger Quits Post

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—General Luis C. Perlinger, Argentine Minister of the Interior, has handed in his resignation which was accepted by President General Edelmiro Farrell, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

### Rail Mishap Kills U.S. Troops

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—The south-bound train from Fort Benjamin carrying 1,000 U.S. soldiers just out of basic training last night plunged into a 50 feet gorge of the Clear River killing an estimated 25 and injuring 250, according to a report from Jellico, Tennessee.

## OUR UNITS BEAT OFF 10-ODD FOE PLANES FROM KYUSHU AREA

### Almost No Damage Suffered on Our Side on Saturday, Says Imperial Headquarters

At about 2 a.m. on Saturday, 10-odd anti-Axis planes coming from a base on the China Continent penetrated the western and northern districts of Kyushu. Promptly intercepting them, Japanese Anti-Aircraft Forces repulsed the invaders, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 6 a.m. the same day.

Almost no damage was caused to our side, the communique added.

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**
**6 a.m., July 8**

"At about 2 a.m. on July 8, 10-odd enemy planes coming from a continental base penetrated the western and northern districts of Kyushu. Immediately intercepting the raiders, our Anti-Aircraft Units repulsed them. Almost no damage was caused to our side."

#### Is 'Propaganda' Raid

Taking advantage of bright moonlight, 10-odd planes of the China-based anti-Axis air force made an abortive penetration into the western and northern districts of Kyushu in the small hours of Saturday.

Units of the Anti-Aircraft Corps promptly launched a fierce intercepting operation, engaging the invaders in a heavy battle, and succeeded in repulsing all the enemy aircraft. Almost no damage was caused to the Japanese side except fires which broke out at two houses. These fires were quickly extinguished by the prompt action taken by members of the neighborhood association.

By penetrating the northern and western sectors of Kyushu, the anti-Axis air force appeared to have planned to attack as its main objectives, Saseho, Nagasaki, and the Yawata Iron Works, Fukuoka.

Speedily detecting the enemy, the Japanese Forces rose to challenge the invaders. Due to the fact that they were engaged in a severe battle, the 10-odd enemy planes were unable to stage any effective assaults against their objectives and were forced to flee in utter confusion jettisoning numerous explosives into the sea, on mountainous areas and in fields.

At about the same time when the anti-Axis planes appeared in the skies over Kyushu, the Los Angeles radio at 2:30 a.m. reported that B-29's bombed Sasebo. This was followed by another radio report broadcast from Los Angeles at 3:05 a.m. announcing that a group of anti-Axis planes raided the Yawata Iron Works.

Since almost no damage has been done in the western and northern districts of Kyushu, it is obvious that the enemy's aerial operation is being utilized merely for propaganda purposes by the foe in its guerilla warfare.

The base from which the anti-Axis planes took off for their operation against Kyushu is most likely to be in the Chengtu sector in Szechwan Province and not in the South China area.

## CITIES IN HUNAN OBSERVE START OF CHINA AFFAIR

Domei

CHENGCHOW, July 7.—Today being the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, various cities, towns and villages in Hunan Province, including Chengchow, Hsingcheng, Hsuchang, Yencheng and Chenglo, all along the Peking-Hankow railway, as well as other neighboring cities and towns of Yungyang, Asushui, Yenshin and Loyang, all of which are humming with activity, commemorated the day with mass meetings.

The meetings were held under the auspices of the Peace Preservation Associations and other organizations and, without exception, pledged to further neighborly relations between Japan and China.

In the meantime, aiming at economic reconstruction, business associations embarked on the repairing of damaged stores and assorting of commodities.

Chengchow Post Office has already resumed business, while at Hsuchang, the tobacco company has commenced full operation. Yencheng is brilliantly lit at night ever since the damaged power station was repaired. At Loyang, policemen are busy directing the traffic.

# SHIPMENT OF GOLD BEGUN BY AMERICA

## Flow of Precious Metal Into United States Brought to An End by the War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 7.—Due to changes wrought by the war, the flow of gold into the United States has come to an end and the outward shipment of gold from America has begun, said the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its report for the present fiscal year which reviews the International accounts of the United States as follows:

"With the outbreak of the European War, foreign countries began to dispose of their gold stocks, with the result that the flow of gold into the United States reached $5,600,000,000 in the period from August, 1939 to April, 1941. With the disposal of dollar funds, the gold flow between February, 1941 and February, 1942 totaled $626,000,000. On the other hand, the surplus of exports over imports between September, 1939 and December 31, 1941 reached $2,859,000,000.

"However, with the enforcement of the Lend-Lease Act in March, 1941, its effect was gradually felt and the trend of international accounts changed. As the imports of raw materials from South America and European neutral countries increased, the exports to the markets of these countries decreased and, at the same time, the expenditures for the stationing of troops abroad, which are not met by loans, witnessed an increase. As a result, the disposal of gold and gold funds held by foreign countries ended, the holdings of gold funds by these countries increased, and the outward shipment of gold began from the United States.

**Gold Funds Increase**

"Of the total exports of merchandise amounting to $20,752,000,000 in 1942 and 1943 (export surplus amounting to $14,645,000,000), exports under the Lend-Lease Act totaled $14,837,000,000, and gold funds held by foreign countries showed an increase of $2,038,000,000 in the period from the middle of February, 1942 to November, 1943. Of the above-mentioned gold fund, that held by foreign Governments registered an increase of $1,584,000,000 in the period from February, 1942 to November 1943, when the total amount reached $3,088,000,000, this figure being greater than that at the time of the outbreak of the war.

"Private deposits showed little change, maintaining the minimum amount required for ordinary business transactions. On the other hand, the purchase or repurchase of securities by foreign countries were comparatively small, mainly consisting of the purchase of United States long-term bonds by foreign Governments and the repurchase of foreign securities by Latin-American nations.

"The increase of the gold funds of foreign countries took place side by side with the outflow of gold from the United States, and the gold earmarked by foreign Governments and the central banks of foreign countries increased to $1,027,000,000 between February, 1942 and November, 1943, reaching at the end of 1943 a total of $3,477,000,000, or the highest record. (The increase since the revival of earmarking in June, 1941 amounted to $1,561,000,000.)

**Registers Decrease**

"Gold stocks held by the United States at the end of 1943 amounted to $21,900,000,000, showing a decrease compared with $22,800,000,000, the highest record in November, 1941. However, compared with the figures registered during the first World War, it shows an increase of $5,000,000,000.

"The demand for gold in India and the Near Eastern regions resulted in raising the gold bullion market price in Bombay, and in May, 1942, the price for one ounce of gold rose to $78. Although the price has fallen since then due to various counter-measures adopted, it stood at $62 at the end of November, 1943."

The Federal Reserve Bank gives the following table showing the gold funds in the United States owned by foreign countries:

**Gold Funds in the United States Owned by Foreign Countries**
(Only those officially announced)
(In $1,000,000. + indicates increase, — decrease)

| | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 (to Nov.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank deposits: | | | | | |
| Gov'mental.. | +304 | 658 | —147 | +358 | 1,038 |
| Private .... | +842 | 195 | —140 | +203 | 71 |
| Total ....+1,146 | | 853 | —287 | +561 | 1,109 |
| Securities: | | | | | |
| American... | — 86 | 245 | 262 | +47 | 37 |
| Foreign.... | + 84 | 78 | 52 | — 7 | +82 |
| Brokerage bal. | + 33 | 29 | — | + 3 | 11 |
| Total .... | + 31 | —147 | 210 | +43 | 130 |
| Grand total..+1,177 | | 706 | —497 | +604 | 1,239 |

(Note: Bank deposits by foreign Governments include only those made at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and banks in New York City, for the period after June, 1942).

# *Cooperation Among Free States Highlights New Economic Order*

Editor's Note: This is the fourth installment of Nobuo Sasau's prize-winning essay submitted in the contest sponsored by the Japan-Germany Cultural Society with the support of the Foreign Office and the Board of Information.

(Continued From Yesterday)

The movement for increased armaments which had been spreading with accelerated speed although it had originated as a measure to allay fears, now entered the phase when various countries were taking on a semi-wartime structure. This made it unavoidable for the various rising races which had been confined in narrow areas of land, to carry out drastic reforms in their economic systems.

Internally, under the policy of economic control, the rising races were compelled to carry out a revolutionary readjustment of their national economic system, especially of their heavy and chemical industries, while externally, they were forced to seek means of strengthening the position they occupied in adjoining areas.

Thus the economy we had known before, changed its aspect markedly. Henceforth, it was to function as a unit of a new high-degree national defense structure. This tendency was accentuated by the spread of the feeling that a second world war was impending.

**Threatened With Suffocation**

Let me repeat that the proposal for a wide-area economy was one which the rising races had no choice but to bring forward when, under the old world order, they were threatened with suffocation within the narrow economic areas in which they had been confined in spite of their vigorous vital force. They had to attempt to resist the pressure brought to bear upon them by the "have" countries—those countries having a monopolistic control of the world's resources. Those were the very countries which were intent on securing for themselves a position of superiority by checking the advance of the rising races through the employment of their traditional balance of power policy. All the movements which have occurred in the economic areas insisted upon by the rising races since the Manchurian Incident of 1931, which set in motion for the first time forces working for the destruction of the old world order, have been attempts at the embodiment of the idea of wide-area economy.

V

What, then, are the contents and character of the conception of wide-area economy with the historical background mentioned above?

As will be clear from what has already been said, the wide-area economy is a historical conception. It seems an economic area in which independent States in propinquity, centering about national defense States which are in a position to lead them, work in close cooperation under comprehensive plans based on the conditions of the natural constitution of the economy of the individual nations concerned.

This must be accompanied by a smooth interchange of capital, labor, materials, and technique between the countries that form the pivot upon which the bloc turns. It goes without saying that full consideration must be given in advance to ways and means of ensuring the conditions of the interchange which is the first condition of the organization of trade within the bloc.

The aim of wide-area economy, as will be clear from the historical significance of the economy which lies in the fact that its driving power is provided by the national defense States that lead it, must be in the main to establish as speedily as possible self-sufficiency in materials needed for defense and in necessities of life under plans in which the needs of the leading countries take precedence over those of others.

**Differs From Colonial Policy**

In this connection, it must be noted that wide-area economy differs greatly from the colonial policy based on imperialism which we have known. It differs in that it is not concerned simply with bringing about an extension in the national economy of the countries concerned, but it likewise aims at the improvement of the productive power of the entire bloc and the smooth interchange of productive resources between the countries that form the bloc through the realization of the intensive development of the national economy of the countries within the bloc.

The geographical propinquity which is the condition of the establishment of wide-area economy in many cases, means a state in which the politics, languages, religions, laws, and customs of the races living within the bloc, are unified. When this condition is fulfilled, it will become possible for the various races within the bloc to increase their organic connection with one another and achieve a permanent unity as a corporate body whose members share the same fate.

As has been pointed out repeatedly, Japan and Germany are fighting with all their power in order to establish a new world order, which, from the point of view of economy, means a wide-area economy sphere in East Asia and Europe, where they are in a position to lead. The foundation of the wide-area economy sphere which is their objective, has practically been established by the victories which were scored by them in the early part of this present war. The progress of the war situation is marked by an increase in the speed with which the resources within the wide-area economy sphere in East Asia and in Europe are turned into fighting power.

In East Asia there is increased cooperation in all fields between Japan, Manchoukuo and China which form the nucleus of the broad-sphere economy sphere in East Asia, on the one hand, and French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, and Burma which constitute the rest of the sphere, on the other. As for Malai, Java, Sumatra, and the Celebes (the latter three having formed the former Netherlands East Indies), they are being developed steadily. In the meantime, the system of an interchange of materials and that of the structure for the settlement of accounts within the sphere, working under the coordinated planning of Japan, are playing an important role in the extension and increase of fighting power.

**Increase in Cooperation**

In Europe, on the other hand, there has been a progressive increase in cooperation between the national economies of the countries centering about Germany since the start of the war. Even before the war there was already close collaboration between the various southeastern European countries, that is, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Hungary along the Danube River, and Greece and Turkey. In Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and North France, which are now German-occupied territories, measures are being adopted for a most efficient and effective development and utilization of the resources within the bloc formed by these countries—measures in the formation of which the natural conditions of the various areas of the sphere have been taken into full consideration.

It looks as though the people, generally with an eye on these tendencies, were apt to be so optimistic as to think that shortly the world would be divided into four big economic blocs—the Greater East Asiatic, European, Soviet, and American broad-sphere economic areas. We must be on our guard against adopting an attitude of overlooking the severity of the actual conditions which we have to overcome before we can hope for the realization of such a division of the world, an attitude into which we are liable to fall in our enthusiasm over the greatness of the ideal of such a division, and the comparative ease with which such an ideal may be realized.

The essential tendencies of history, or what we might call certainties, are not such as will favor races which want to sit with folded arms and enjoy life. It goes without saying that the races which have the ideal of taking the initiative in the construction of a new world order and which wish to end all illegitimate pressure and exploitation and make a contribution toward permanent world peace and the progress of humanity, need to have the courage and the real power to overcome difficulties in the form of pressure and threats from the group of plutocratic States intent on the maintenance of the old world order.

The new world order or broad-sphere economy will not come of its own accord to the rising races. It will have to be won by these States in a fight on which they must stake their existence and in which they must shed much blood. As a matter of fact, Japan and Germany are literally staking their very existence on a war whose object is to construct a new world order or broad-sphere economy.

Let me consider more concretely the meaning of the cooperation between Japan and Germany which is based on a community of ideals whose background is provided by the objective currents of history, in the light of what is actually happening in the current war.

(To Be Continued)

# GERMANS DESTROY 77 U.S. AIR RAIDERS

## All Downed Attacking Reich; 12 British Planes Blasted In Attacking Vienna

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—American bomber formations operating over central and southeastern Germany though strongly supported by fighter escorts at forenoon today lost at least 77 machines, the majority of which were four-engined bombers.

Particularly violent aerial combats between German fighters and American bombers developed over the Silesian district in the Gleiwitz and Neustadt area (Upper Silesia).

Although 77 American planes destroyed have been ascertained by reports so far, further losses were most probably suffered by the enemy by flak fire in Germany, Hungary and the Balkans. Several enemy machines made forced landings in the Croatian area. Rescuing commissions are busy at present counting and examining the American planes shot down.

Remarkable success was scored by German fighters against weak enemy bomber formations also over southeastern Germany last night. Fierce combats developed in the Vienna area where German night fighters alone shot down 12 British machines consisting mostly of twin-engined bombers of the Wellington type. Additional enemy planes were downed by flak fire thus accounting for a greater percentage of the enemy formations which invaded the territory.

**Rear Lines Hit**

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—Numerous German night battleplanes last night effectively continued their raids against enemy rear communications on the Adriatic coast on the Italian Front.

Bulk of the bombs were dropped on enemy deployments and troops quarters south of Ancona. Fires and explsions were caused in some places where the Anglo-Americans had reinforced their positions. Little enemy defense was encountered during the raid from which all German planes returned safely.

In ground fighting, meanwhile, the Anglo-Americans resumed their attacks supported by fresh tank formations at the same local points of the previous day.

In the Tyrrhenian coastal sector, German defense forces during the forenoon, smashed several strong American tank attacks against Rossignano putting out of action at least 13 enemy tanks.

At Castelina, heavy fighting with strong American tank units has been raging since morning and is still in progress. No details are yet available.

Southwest of Arezzo, German troops have likewise been engaged in grim fighting with American tank units since morning, but by evening all enemy attacks were smashed. Northeast of Lake Trasimeno, German lines were withdrawn northwards a few kilometers to the main German fighting line.

32,000 tons, while another cruiser was severely damaged. North of the Seine Bay, our patrol vessels sank one British artillery E-boat and damaged several others last night.

In the waters off Brest, an encounter occurred on the night of July 5 between four German patrol vessels and four enemy destroyers. Two enemy destroyers were set on fire while one of our vessels was lost after a hard struggle and a portion of our crew was rescued.

In Italy, the enemy supported by numerous tanks attacked almost the whole front yesterday. After hard fighting on the Ligurian coast, at Volterra, northeast of Siena, in the Arezzo area, on both sides of Umbertide and on the Adriatic coast, the enemy was repulsed with losses apart from some minor local dents. Fighting is still in progress on the Adriatic coast. Last night, our night battleplanes again attacked the enemy supply traffic on the Adriatic coast with telling effect. The flak brigade under the command of Colonel Mueller particularly distinguished itself in ground fighting during the past few weeks.

In the southern part of the Eastern Front, the Soviets launched several vain attacks between the upper Dniester and Kovel. In the central sector, heavy fighting at the former focal points of the great defense battle is still in progress. On the isthmus of Baranovichi, enemy attacks supported by tanks were checked east of the town, while embittered fighting is also taking place west of Molodeczno.

In the far north, enemy advance columns gained ground in the direction of Vilna. Northwest of Lake Karoch where numerous Soviet attacks had failed, the Bavarian 212nd Infantry Division commanded by Major-General Sensfuss was given a citation.

North and northwest of Polosk, the Soviets launched only minor attacks yesterday which broke down in front of our positions. Our battleflier formations effectively supported the fighting on the ground and dispersed numerous enemy columns. Our heavy bombers successfully continued their attacks against the Soviet supplies at night, as well as against railway stations and railway lines.

A terror attack was launched against Kiel by American bombers yesterday.

During the night some British planes bombed the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

Moreover, a weak enemy bomber formation attacked Vienna, and four night fighters shot down 12 enemy aircraft.

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*
July 7

Heavy vergeance fire is still continuing in the London area.

In the Normandy landing head, the focal point of the fighting yesterday was again in the area extending southwest from Carentan to the western coast of Cherbourg Peninsula. In the difficult forest and bushy terrain, embittered hand-to-hand fights often developed in the course of which our troops repulsed all enemy attacks which were supported by strong air attacks. The opponent who broke in at Le Plessis and south of Montgardon was thrown back in counter-thrust. The mopping-up of the forest terrain east of La Haye du Puits is still in progress after the enemy had entered the area.

In the French area, 175 terrorists and British sabotage detachments which had bailed out by parachutes were wiped out.

Over the landing head and the occupied western districts, 22 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Our navy in the waters of the invasion front sank one enemy cruiser, three destroyers and six transports aggregating

## U.S.-Made Rocket Bombs

When the Japanese Forces occupied Hengyang airfield, pivotal base of the U.S. air force in China, recently, they came into possession of rocket bombs which had been left by the foe in their hurried flight. As seen above, they look like powerful, destructive missiles of war, but, according to reports, too many of them are proving to be "duds" in actual use, much to the chagrin of the Americans. (Passed by the War Ministry. Photo by Military Press Cameraman Yoshida).

# *Japanese Seize 60 Rocket Bombs Abandoned By Foe in Retreat From Hengyang Airfield*

By K. HIROTA
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 8.—The Japanese Land Units which recently occupied Hengyang airfield seized more than 60 pieces of rocket bombs abandoned by the enemy in a corner of the field.

Each rocket bomb weighs a little over 15 kilograms, is five inches in radius and has an overall length of 80 centimeters.

It is leather-colored and streamlined in form. At the tail-end there are eight wings. In appearance, it is as harmless as anything could be.

The body of the bomb consists of three sections. The central section occupies one third of the entire space. The foremost section is filled with powder and a fuse attached to it.

The central and rear parts merge into each other, forming a unit. It is here that the rocket powder chamber is located.

The whole of the bomb is made of duraluminum.

The American air force in China, it has been known, uses these bombs in dive-bombing attack.

This bomb, which operates by means of a rocket becomes ignited at the moment of percussion. In reaction to the gas which is ejected from the rear section, the bomb leaves the discharge chamber.

As the bomb travels through the air, it gains in speed.

When it reaches the ground, it does not explode but rebounds sideways toward its target and bursts upon contact.

The underlying idea of the arrangement under which the bomb, propelled by powder in the form of gas, leaps sideways before it explodes is to bring about an increase in the power of penetration possessed by the bomb.

The bomb has a capacity for destroying completely a whole pill-box or a building.

It seems that these bombs are not in general use in China though it is known that missiles of this type were used by the enemy P-40 planes that attacked Yanghsin on March 11 this year.

The only other occasion when these bombs were used by the enemy in China was in the attack on Sienning that followed the Yanghsin raid.

One need not fear these rocket bomb, especially when one has in mind the fact that practically all of the rocket bombs released by the enemy in the attack on Yanghsin failed to explode.

But, the P-38, P-40, and P-51 planes of whose great speed the enemy talks with pride are making an exclusive use of these bombs.

# FOE'S LOSSES HUGE AT INVASION FRONT

## 2,200 Tanks, 1,900 Planes and 87 Warships Destroyed in One Month by Germans

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—During the first month of the invasion, the Anglo-Americans lost roughly 2,200 tanks, 1,900 planes and 87 vessels sunk not including smaller vessels, competent German quarters revealed today.

According to compiled results, roughly 1,900 Anglo-American aircraft of which at least 50 per cent was four-engined bombers were shot down by the German forces over the northern French coastal area and over the sea during the first month of the invasion.

A total of 1,454 enemy planes was downed by the Luftwaffe formations and 260 by army and naval flak batteries while the remainder was brought down by the naval units.

In addition, several hundred carrier gliders were lost by the enemy. It is also assumed that about 12,000 enemy flying personnel were killed.

In tanks, the Anglo-Americans lost at least 2,200. In ground operations, 1,122 tanks were destroyed and another large number was put out of action, while approximately 900 more went down with the transport and landing boats sunk by the Luftwaffe, naval forces and coastal batteries.

In vessels, formations of the German navy and Luftwaffe sank 36 warships of all classes, 52 transports and landing ships totaling almost 270,000 tons as well as hundreds of small landing vessels. Forty-seven enemy warships and 69 transports aggregating about 350,000 tons were damaged.

# *Press Comments*

Saturday, July 8

**FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE HOME FRONT**

YOMIURI-HOCHI—As citizens of Japan, it is only befitting that each and every one of us should throw in every ounce of energy we have into pushing this war to a glorious finish. But even so, it is highly encouraging to find men and women, boys and girls, young and old alike, in increasing numbers voluntarily offering their services to the State as industrial workers, refusing a rest from their labors even on official holidays, and remaining to work far into the night so that the men at the front may not be hampered from carrying out their duties due to insufficient backing from the home front.

For final decision in the war, we of course depend chiefly on the fighting of our officers and men, but to make this possible, to enable us to win final victory, there is required the proper fighting spirit on the part of those on the home front, that is, increased production of the required war weapons.

Now is the time for all of us to put our shoulders, as one man, to the wheel of Japan's industry. Today, all sorts of vocations as well as vocational responsibilities have come to be directly linked with the activities on the foremost lines. It is indeed gratifying to find, at this time, so many rallying to the call of our country's needs.

## Studying Indonesian Customs

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 8.—Partaking in Indonesian food and learning Indonesian customs, 10 young Japanese officials of the Military Administration have been living separately in upper-class Indonesian families since two weeks ago to master the Malai language.

# FOE'S AIR SUPPLIES IN BURMA DWINDLE

## Strict Economy on Food and Ammunition Ordered by Enemy Commanders

By T. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, July 6.—In view of the dwindling supply of air-transported ammunition and foodstuff, orders were recently issued by the enemy commanders to the combined American-British-Chungking forces now putting up futile resistance against the Japanese in the Fukawng area to economize on the consumption of war supplies.

The enemy forces in this region are now being subjected to devastating attacks by the Japanese Forces and their attempt to recapture Miyitkyina and Maugaon after penetrating Kamaine and thus to effect liaison with the Chungking forces operating on the west bank of the Nu River has been completely frustrated.

In spite of the enemy's desperate moves, the fact that he has lost 36,000 troops in the period from November, last year, up to the end of June, reveals clearly the nature of the current war of attrition. A certain Chungking division in India is reported to have suffered the loss of 1,886 troops, of whom 30 per cent was killed. Their lack of coordination, especially among commanders of the American, British and Chungking forces, is revealed in the heavy toll of deaths of officer personnel.

Before the arrival of the current rainy season, the enemy guns were firing 30 shots a minute but in view of the growing shortage of ammunition due to heavy rainfalls hampering air-transported supplies, the commanders are reported to have ordered their men to cut down the use of ammunition and not to waste any for shooting birds or catching fish.

Furthermore, the enemy troops are threatened with the dwindling supply of foodstuff due to the inactivity of transport planes on account of the inclement weather. To make the situation still worse, enemy transport planes have dropped precious foodstuff over the area occupied by the Japanese, revealing once again the lack of proper contact between their ground and air units.

# CHINESE IN JAVA PRAISE NEW CHINA UNDER WANG

## Central Council Member Urges Compatriots to Cooperate With Japan's War Aim

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 7.—The steady progress of new China as an independent nation under the leadership of President Wang Ching-Wei with the assistance of Japan, is highly heartening for all East Asiatic races fighting for the co-prosperity ideal, declared Deitang Tjoei, president of the Chinese Residents' Federation of Java and member of the Central Council, in a speech made at the lecture meeting held in the Cultural Center Headquarters yesterday evening in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the China Affair.

Citing the Japanese Government's statement of July 5 regarding its war aims, Mr. Tjoei stated that Japan's ideals have been understood by increasingly wide circles in his homeland, thereby, consolidating President Wang's campaign for a new China.

He urged the Chinese residents of Java to further cooperate with Japan's war efforts, conscious of Japan's ideals as manifested in the Japanese Government's statement.

Another speaker, Soekardjo Wirjopranoto, president of the Asia Raya, asserted that the Lukouchiao Incident was a "curtain-raiser" in Japan's campaign against Anglo-American imperialism. He said that not only the Chinese but also all other East Asiatics should preserve the memory of the incident as the beginning of the sacred campaign to wipe out the tarnish of colonial exploitation from the map of East Asia.

He added: "We already see a new China forging ahead as a full-dress independent nation among the family of the Greater East Asia."

## YANK SOLDIERS SENTENCED

### British Martial Law Metes Out Death Penalty to Seven

Fourteen American soldiers stationed in England have been charged with murder and have accordingly been sentenced to death by British martial law, thus once again bringing to light the outrageous behaviors of the American soldiers in England, it is reported in a Mainichi dispatch from Stockholm dated July 7.

The British people have gone through many bitter experiences due to the Yankee soldiers' shameless conduct.

In this connection, Herbert S. Morrison, British Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons on June 15 that fourteen American soldiers in England who had been found guilty of murder, had been sentenced to death by British martial law. Seven of the fourteen had already been executed, while the sentences of three of the remaining seven had been changed from the death penalty to life imprisonment. The other four would be re-examined, declared Morrison. One of the fourteen Americans is said to be charged with murder and assault of women.

## Rites for French Heroes

On July 14, French National Holiday, a religious service will be held for the French community at the Azabu Catholic Church, 21 Kasumicho, Azabu-ku at 10 a.m. in memory of the heroic war dead. This will be followed by a reception at the French Embassy for members of the French community.

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# PLANS MAPPED OUT TO BOOST DEFENSE

### Step Taken Against Air Raids; Vice-Chiefs Appointed by Home Minister Saturday

Further steps designed to strengthen the defense structure of the country from air attack were announced by the Home Minister on Saturday to go into effect at once.

The new measures involve the creation of the post of full-time vice-chief of the Air Defense General Headquarters, of which the chief is the Home Minister, and the inauguration of a system of vice-chiefs of the Air Defense Headquarters for Osaka and Aichi and Fukuoka Prefectures.

Kenichi Kumagai, Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture, has been appointed the first vice-chief of the Air Defense General Headquarters and his appointment involves changes in the personnel of the Air Defense General Headquarters.

The post of director of the General Affairs Bureau goes to Wakamatsu Nagano, secretary of the Aichi Prefectural government, and that of director of the Business Bureau to Masami Numagoshi, sectional chief of the Local Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry.

Seiichi Ueda, who has been the director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Air Defense General Headquarters, takes the post of Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture vacated by Mr. Kumagai.

Genshin Takano, director of the Business Affairs Bureau of the Air Defense General Headquarters, has been named the vice-chief of the Air Defense Headquarters for Osaka, while Hideaki Kitamura, chief of the Domestic Affairs Department of the Kanagawa prefectural government takes the post of vice-chief of the Air Defense Headquarters for Aichi Prefecture. Ryuichi Takemasa, investigator at the Home Ministry, was chosen as the vice-chief of the Air Defense Headquarters for Fukuoka Prefecture.

## East Asia Bon Observance Held

Attended by Japanese leaders and high representatives of various East Asiatic nations, Buddhist rites were observed on Saturday at the Gunjin Kaikan. Shown above are some of the dignitaries that were present at the function which was sponsored by the Japanese Buddhist Worshippers' Society.

# P.I. IS DISREGARDING F.D.R.'S STATEMENT

### Malacanan Uninterested in Any Promise or Legislation Made by Washington

Domei

MANILA, July 6.—The Malacanan in its statement issued today, emphatically declared that any legislation or promise made or that may be made by the Washington Government regarding the Philippines now is "out of the question after our people have proclaimed their independence, established a Republic and entered into a defensive and unilateral pact of alliance 'to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of the Philippines.'"

The Malacanan statement was made in connection with the reported approval by President Roosevelt on June 30 of a bill passed by Congress granting independence to the Philippines "as soon as normal Government functions can be restored" and permitting the United States to "acquire air, land and naval bases in the Philippines." The full text of the Malacanan statement follows:

"Any legislation passed, or that may be passed, or for that matter any promise made, or that may be made, by the Washington Government regarding the Philippines is out of the question after our people have proclaimed their independence, established a Republic and entered into a defensive and unilateral pact of alliance to 'safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of the Philippines.'

"The sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines having been overthrown, the granting of independence to the Philippines 'as soon as normal Government functions can be restored' and on the condition that the United States shall acquire air, land and naval bases in the Philippines, is necessarily promised on the reconquest of the Philippines and conversion of this country once again into a battleground.

"Even before the war, when the United States exercised sovereignty here and had both authority and opportunity to grant us our independence, the Filipinos strongly opposed the plan to allow America to have air, land and naval bases in the Philippines as prerequisite and as the price of our promised independence. Now that our relations with the United States have been completely severed by war and we have already established our own independence of government, the renewal of attempt on the part of America to make such an offer in the midst of the present realities is an unkind imposition on our intelligence and faith.

"In view of the mounting intensity of war in the Pacific, it is imperative that the Filipinos bear in mind the nature and extent of our commitments, not only as an ally of Japan under the terms of the pact of alliance but as citizens of an independent Republic. With or without the pact of alliance with Japan, it is our inescapable duty to defend the political and territorial integrity of our nation against any and all threats from whatever source they may come. This is the duty of citizens of a free country who have a proper sense of their own dignity and correct appreciation of the meaning of freedom and independence.

"It is natural for the Filipinos to wish that our countryside and towns be not converted once again into battlefields. At the same time we must realize that people lacking in self-respect can wish to escape the necessary penalties of national honor and national survival. In declaring ourselves an independent nation, we have at the same time assumed the obligations of independence in this honorable status. We cannot do less than what other peoples similarly situated would, and should, do."

## *Manchoukuo Envoy Is Given Decoration By King of Thailand*

Domei

**BANGKOK, July 7.—In appreciation for services rendered by Cheng Yu, Manchoukuo Minister to Thailand, in promoting Manchoukuo-Thailand relations, the King of Thailand, through Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, today conferred on Minister Cheng the First Class Order of The Crown of Thailand. Minister Cheng, who has been relieved of his present post and is returning to Manchoukuo called on the Prime Minister this morning to bid the latter farewell. Souvenir gifts were also presented to Madame Cheng and his three daughters by the Prime Minister.**

## CHINESE IN SOUTH CHINA EXTENDING COOPERATION

### Welcome Nippon Forces With Food, Water and Shelter; Ignore Chiang's Canard

Domei

CHINA FRONT, July 8.—Chinese masses in South China are extending wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese despite Chungking's frantic last-minute efforts to estrange them from the Japanese Forces, who continue their surging advance.

Alarmed by the rapid expansion of Japanese areas of operation in South China, Chungking leaders started to circulate vicious, groundless propaganda and issued orders to Chinese inhabitants along the Canton-Hankow Railway to evacuate immediately. However, completely ignoring these orders, the majority of Chinese stayed in their homes fully confident that they would be safe and secure.

Japanese troops were welcomed as soon as they arrived with food, water and shelter. The Chinese inhabitants were assured of complete protection of their property and welfare. In turn, many of them have volunteered services to our troops. A few who fled, frightened by Chungking propaganda, have all returned to their former homestead. They, too, at present, are pitching in their share in reconstruction, which is being carried out by the Japanese Forces.

In the light of recent events, this attitude on the part of Chinese inhabitants eloquently manifests their full trust and confidence in the Japanese Forces. It also means that they are more than willing to join forces under the National Government of China to speed China's full economic recovery.

## SHANGHAI TO ESTABLISH NEW MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

### Foreign Minister Chu Named President; 10 Teidai Professors to Teach

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 7.—The Shanghai Medical University to be called the Society of Universal Charity Medical University under contemplation by the Society is expected to be opened from September of this year. The entrance examinations will be held on July 10 and the number to be enrolled for this autumn is 30.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, will take over the presidency of the University and more than 10 professors of Tokyo Imperial University Medical Department have been appointed members of the faculty of the new University.

Pharmaceutical and biophysics departments are planned to be established in the future. China, which has cast in its lot with Japan, will greatly benefit through the introduction of advanced Japanese medical science.

# THAIS DETERMINED TO ATTAIN VICTORY

### Assurance Given to Japanese Commander During Visit of 2 Army Administrators

Domei

TAIPING, July 8.—The people of Thailand are determined to do their utmost in close cooperation with Japan for the acquisition of ultimate victory in the current war, jointly declared Lieutenant-General S. Senanarong, Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Military District of Thailand and concurrently Military Administrator, and S. Sawad Golayut, Governor-General of the 5th Administrative District of Thailand, when they conferred with the unit commander of the local Japanese garrison upon their arrival here on July 2.

The two Thai dignitaries were accompanied by Toshio Katsuno, Japanese Consul at Singora, and other Japanese and Thai officials.

It is understood that the subjects discussed at the conference also dwelt on ways and means for strengthening the defense of southern Thailand.

The 6th Military District of Thailand comprises the former four provinces of northern Malai, while the 5th Administrative District consists of the 14 northern Thai prefectures with Singora as the center.

**Fighting Spirit Soars**

Prior to their departure on July 5 for their respective posts via Penang, the two Thai visitors stated that the indiscriminate bombing of Bangkok perpetrated by the Anglo-American air forces since the end of last year had not only failed to terrorize the Thai people but only served to intensify their hostility against them.

After pointing out the Anglo-American indiscriminate bombings of temples, schools, hospitals and residential quarters in southern Thailand, with Singora as the center, the Thai Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General said that the people's hostility and resentment against the Anglo-Americans were not accidental. They stressed that the determination of the Thai people to crush Britain and the United States results from their resentment and indignation against Anglo-American brutality. At the same time this determination is being supported by a feeling of reliance on Japan, they asserted.

"The Thais under their able leaders are fulfilling their obligations as a member of Greater East Asia," they stated, "and the Thais' present and urgent obligations consist in overcoming the wartime difficulties and in making efforts for ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

Turning to the problem of the former four provinces of northern Malai ceded in August last year to Thailand by Japan, they stressed hat the Thai Government is attaining satisfactory results in the maintenance of peace and order as well as in defense. They added that the Malai people and the Chinese residents are as loyal to the Thai Government as they are under Japanese administration.

Lastly, the two leaders paid a high tribute to Japanese officers and men who they said are brave and ike discipline worthy of an example for Thailand's fighting services. They added that Thailand is resolved to fight hand-in-hand with the Japanese, who have achieved striking achievements since the start of hostilities, for the defense of Thailand and for that of Greater East Asia.

### Osaka Mayor May Keep Post

Muneji Sakama, Mayor of Osaka, has again been recommended as the next mayor of the city by a unanimous decision of the members of the Osaka Municipal Council at a conference held on July 7. Mayor Sakama gave his consent and it is quite certain that he will be elected for the third term.

# BON SEASON FETED AT GUNJIN KAIKAN

### Minister Aoki, Burmese Ambassador and Others Attend Buddhist Ceremony

With all the time-honored ceremony, the Bon festival of Greater East Asia was observed on Saturday at the Gunjin Kaikan, beginning at 1 p.m., under the sponsorship of the Japanese Buddhist Worshippers' Society.

Among those attending the ceremony were Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, General Iwane Matsui, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Central China, Count Yoshimitsu Yanagiwara, President of the Japanese Buddhist Worshippers' Society, Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, representatives of the Ambassadors of China and Thailand to Japan, D. I. Mahtani, Chairman of the Yokohama branch of the Indian Independence League and students from Greater East Asia who are now studying in Japan.

The program opened with everyone bowing in the direction of the Imperial Palace followed by a silent prayer for the war dead.

A short opening speech was made by Masakuni Kubota, Professor of Rissho University, Tokyo. This was immediately followed by the chanting of the sutras by priests during which incense was offered by the guests of honor.

Speeches of welcome to the Ambassadors and representatives of Ambassadors, who had come to participate in the day's festivities, were made by Count Yanagiwara, Mr. Aoki and General Matsui.

Following the speeches, a short prayer was offered, and incense burned at the altar, by Ambassador Thein Maung and three members of the Burmese Embassy.

Dr. Makoto Nagai, Vice-President of the Japanese Buddhist Worshippers' Society, next read a sutra. This was followed by the presentation to Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, of a likeness of the goddess Kwannon embroidered on silk, the original of which was painted by Junji Endo.

The second part of the program consisted of songs by students from Burma, China and Thailand, the recitation of poems by students of Komazawa University and a piano solo by a student of the Chiyoda Higher Girls' School. Various Japanese dances made up the third part of the program and brought the day's ceremonies to a close.

**Festival of Lanterns**

The Bon Festival is observed yearly in Japan on July 13, 14 and 15) in many country districts it is celebrated according to the lunar calendar) and is held in connection with the Buddhist faith. The festival is a reunion of the living with the spirits of the dead, a season of kindliness and spiritual meditation. Its purpose is to perpetuate the memory of ancestors and to serve as a reminder to of what one's forefathers have done.

While it is a solemn occasion, it is also a time for joy in that the spirits of loved ones have returned to earth for a brief visit. In the Orient it is believed that the souls of the dead are not far away, that they have a desire to visit their living relatives in their homes at the season of Bon. The festival is sometimes called the "Festival of Souls," and again "The Feast of the Dead," (offerings of food are made during the three-day festival) or "The Festival of Lanterns" (because of the lanterns placed so as to light the way for the souls).

At all cemeteries throughout Japan, July 13 is a day of pious devotion to family ancestors. Incense is burned incessantly and, as darkness sets in, lanterns are lighted. In mountainous districts birth-torches and other methods of illumination are either carried or set out to guide the spirits home. A welcome fire is kindled before the house to which the spirit is being guided and at night, throughout the festival, lanterns shed a subdued light through the rooms.

On July 14, one or more priests are called in to chant sutras for the dead and, on the conclusion of the festival, the sacred articles used throughout the three-day festival are cast into the sea or a river.

## DIRECTOR OF KOASOHONBU SENDS MESSAGE TO BOSE

### Praises Netaji's Untiring Efforts in Cause of Indian Independence

In commemoration of Netaji Week now being observed by all the Indians in Greater East Asia, under the sponsorship of the Indian Independence League, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Director-General of the Koasohonbu (Asia Development Headquarters) of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, dispatched the following congratulatory message on July 7, on behalf of the Koasohonbu, to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army:

"I should like to pay high tribute to your Excellency's persistent efforts in the cause of Indian independence since you founded and assumed leadership of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Thinking of the grim battles now being waged on the Assam front and of the valor and stamina of the Indian National Army under your Excellency's command, I wish your Excellency the best of health and pray for the realization of India's freedom through British defeat at the earliest possible date."

# INDIAN OFFICER HITS BRITISH FALSEHOOD

### Captain Bhuller of Air Force Says Many Indians Misled By Tricky Propaganda

Domei

RANGOON, July 7.—"Either through God's grace or my extremely good luck, I have found myself out of British-held India to breathe freely in a free country, and I am proud of the chance to take part in the sacred war of liberation for eternal peace and prosperity of my countrymen," was the statement made by Captain G.B.S. Bhuller in the course of an interview today.

He added, "It has been my heart's desire to tell my countrymen of my experiences of having been in a free country."

Captain Bhuller, former flying officer attached to the Sixth Fighter Squadron of the Indian Air Force, said that partly through weakness and partly through a wrong conception of his duty due to British influence, he had forgotten his real duty to his country.

He said: "I know most Indian officers think round about the same axis of conception and I don't think they are much to be blamed for that."

He pointed out that the clever and hypocritical Englishmen had kept them unaware of the real political situation outside of India. They had misled the Indians by telling them things were favorable to them by saying that Japan is the enemy of India and by giving them hopes of a dominion status for India after the war.

Giving as example how far the Englishmen indulge in false propaganda and every possible lie, he declared that in India the Britishers hastened to tell him and his brother officers: "The Japanese are cruel. They don't keep war prisoners alive. The pilots, in particular, are gotten rid of as soon as they fall into their hands."

"Only after arriving here," continued Captain Bhuller, "did I realize the immensity of this lie. The Japanese officers and men received me warmly, nothing less than in the capacity of an Asiatic brother. Extending to me all possible comfort, they handed me over to the Provisional Government of Free India. How can there be bigger liars than the Englishmen?"


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## DEATH NOTICE

I hereby announce that Tamao Sakamoto, Minister to Switzerland, succumbed to illness on July 5th, at 11:05 p.m., acknowledging the many marks of friendship he enjoyed during his life.

Funeral services will take place later on, with the arrival of the ashes of the deceased. People are requested not to bring obituary offerings.

TAKEHIKO SAKAMOTO, heir
24, 3-chome, Iigura, Azabu-ku, Tokyo

MATSUZO NAGAI, relative
SHUNICHI MATSUMOTO, friend


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## Obituary

Keizo Yoshida, 78, auditor of the Teikoku Fuel Development Company and adviser of the Japan Coal Company, died on Thursday. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 2 p.m. today.

Torao Nakamoto, 51, vice-president of the Tokyo Bar Association, died on Tuesday and funeral services were held at his home at Nishihara, Takinogawa-ku, at Friday noon.

Ryohei Horiuchi, 75, president of Fuji Sanroku Electric Railway Company and a former member of the Diet, died at his home in Shibuya on Tuesday.

# NANKING SETS UP TOWER TO KEEP BUDDHA'S RELICS

### Foreign Chief Chu and Other Axis Diplomats Attend Opening Ceremony

Domei

NANKING, July 8.—The tower where the relics of Buddha are to be preserved has been constructed on Hsuanwu Hill here. The new tower is built of bricks and is 60 feet high. It is modeled after the tower in the compounds of Hsingchiao Temple at Sian, which is much treasured in China as one of the typical art relics.

Hsingchiao Temple in Sian is said to be the place where Priest Hsuan Chuang translated the scriptures into Chinese over 1,200 years ago. Priest Hsuan Chuang's arduous trip from China to India in quest of Buddhist scriptures is recorded in the "Saiyuki," or Travels to the Western Countries.

In connection with the completion of the new tower, a ceremony marking the occasion was observed at the tower at 11 a.m. on July 5. Present were Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Lu Yung-huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador to China, Dr. Ernst Woermann, German Ambassador to China, Pier Pasquale Spinelli, Italian Charge d'Affaires in Nanking, and other notables.

A mass will be held sometime early in September on the occasion of the 1,181st anniversary of the death of Priest Hsuan Chuang.

### Ba Han Sees Chen

Domei

NANKING, July 7.—Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, and his suite called on Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, at 11:30 a.m. today to deliver a message from Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma. In the afternoon, the Burmese visitors made a round of courtesy calls to the Japanese and Manchoukuo Embassies here.


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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1944


## Where Truth Is Treason

Thirty American citizens, including two women, who have had the temerity to declare that "the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was deliberately invited by public officials of the United States" are now on trial for sedition in the green-walled courtroom of Washington's Federal District Court. They are probably not the only Americans who hold this belief. Many peace-loving Americans warned the American public long before Pearl Harbor that America was being thrust irrevocably into war by President Roosevelt's increasingly bellicose measures against Japan and Germany.

But these thirty who are on trial had the courage to voice the truth, the obvious truth that no lying official American propaganda or deceptive slogan can efface, the bitter truth that rankles deeper in the American conscience the faster American casualties increase and multiply, the hideous truth that America's is indeed a wanton unjust war with no motive beyond the desire of America's power-loving President and profit-seeking plutocracy to hold the whole world in their power.

The only crime of which these thirty American citizens now on trial are guilty is that they asserted their right to freedom of speech and exercised that right to proclaim aloud this truth. But free speech has been gagged and muzzled in Roosevelt's America. Righteous, fearless, free and truthful speech is howled down by the mob that supports and is supported by the fourth term aspirant. Freedom of speech, one of those four brave freedoms for which the Americans are told that they are fighting, is banished from the "sweet land of liberty". Freedom to repeat the official lies dished out by the Administration is the only freedom of speech that remains in that "sweet land" where truth today is treason.

"Remember Pearl Harbor" is America's slogan. But American officialdom decrees that memory halt there. A censorship is clamped on earlier memories, and it is treason to recall those planned, progressive American provocations that deliberately invited attack by all too patient, peace-loving Japan.

Let America herself judge of Japan's patience! Leaving aside the justice or injustice of the American act, the United States landed troops in Nicaragua in 1926, out of a blue sky and in time of peace, and occupied that entire country by force. What would America's reaction have been if some non-American country with an eye on Nicaragua as a field for its own enterprises had flatly repudiated America's contention that the occupation was solely to restore law and order in that sphere of American interests, refused to recognize any Nicaraguan regime that might be subsequently set up and demanded the immediate withdrawal of American troops?

If, on the United States' refusal to comply with this demand, that non-American country, dubbing the United States an aggressor had acted in collusion with Britain and Holland to quarantine the United States; had cut off America's supplies of rubber, tin, quinine and tungsten from East Asia; had, in concert with other powers, frozen all America's assets throughout Europe and Asia; had instigated Mexico to war against the United States; had bribed Mexican generals and furnished them with planes, war materials and pilots to continue resistance from the wilds of Yucatan once Mexico was defeated south of the Rio Grande; had ringed America about with a mighty coalition of foes; had massed a mighty challenging fleet in waters within American aircraft range; had boasted of ability to burn America's major cities to ashes in three or four swift weeks if America were obdurate; had leagued the world against America so that there remained no tribunal where America could obtain impartial hearing; had maligned, insulted and provoked America not only in daily radio and press outpourings but also in official pronouncements; had strangled America's economic life, and literally challenged America to strike or submit without fighting—what would America have done?

To ask the question is to answer it. America would have struck swift and hard, long before the provocations reached that appalling total. Yet even this hypothetical example by no means gives the full measure of the aggressive American provocations so long endured in Asia by Japan in the unfortunately vain hope that peace might somehow be preserved.

Pleasant or painful, truth is truth, and though the thirty American citizens now on trial for stating the plain truth that American provocations deliberately invited Japan's attack are all incarcerated, nevertheless truth will out. There must be other Americans whose memories are not so short, nor sense of honor so perverted to Roosevelt's ambitious purposes that all will obediently forget the deliberate provocations that preceded Pearl Harbor. As the casualty lists mount to ever more agonizing totals, there must be countless bereaved American mothers, daughters, sisters, wives, who will also recall those constant American provocations in the fatal years before Pearl Harbor. Among them there must be many who will neither forget nor forgive their President's premeditated acts that directly determined the "separation by death" of so high a proportion of America's youth, and left them to mourn their sons and fathers, brothers and husbands, wantonly sacrificed in this disastrous war of Roosevelt's own contriving.

Truth may be treason in the United States today, but no nation can long flourish on lies. The day must come when truth will be reinstated in America as the highest patriotism. The day may not, indeed, be distant when Americans themselves will realize that full exposure of the lies that cover the present American administration's war guilt is their only means of liberating their once free land from the peace-babbling, freedom-mouthing men in office who worked so hard for war and are now busy destroying all America's most cherished freedoms.

### Fruits of Wisdom

Our minds are like our stomachs; they are whetted by the change of their food, and variety supplies both with fresh appetite.—Quintilian.

* * *

Woe to the man who becomes old without becoming wise; woe to him if this world shuts its door without the future having opened its doors to him.—Tholuck.

### A Year Ago Today

**July 9, 1943**

An understanding among Ambassador Masayuki Tani, French Ambassador Henri Cosme and Nanking Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi was reached today for the return of the French Concession at Shanghai to the National Government of China on August 1.

* * *

Inefficiency in all war industry plants in the United States was particularly pointed out in a report of the Senate War Industry Investigation Committee. The Committee reported that the present airplane production plan included the output of old-fashioned planes, and that the production plan of military authorities had no prospect of success.

* * *

Dr. F. Paravicini, delegate in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee, after making an extensive tour of Taiwan to inspect the war prisoners' camp there at the request of the Geneva headquarters of the International Red Cross, reported that he had the opportunity of engaging in detailed conversations with war prisoners at the various camps but he heard no complaint that their treatment was unfavorable.

* * *

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who was appointed only four days ago as temporary successor to the late Premier, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, of the Polish refugee government in London, tendered his resignation today. The cause for his resignation is said to be the cabinet rift over the selection of a supreme commander for the Polish refugee forces.

* * *

The Brazilian government has prohibited nationals of Axis countries particularly Japanese and Germans, from making their habitat along the sea coast on the grounds of military necessity.

## SOUTH SEAS TO ASSIST JAPAN'S WAR EFFORTS

### Agriculture Pushed to Realize Self-Sufficiency

**By SHUSAKU MOTOYAMA**
**Chief of the Economic Affairs Department of the South Seas Government**

During the past twenty-odd years the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandatory rule have achieved a very remarkable development in all kinds of industries. As to the importance of these islands as Japan's advanced base, it is too well known to require any emphasis here. Indeed, they hold a very important position not only from the standpoint of national defense but also from the viewpoint of communications.

With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the importance of these islands both as a zone of great strategic value and as a military supply base has increased considerably. One important task of the inhabitants of the islands, in order to fulfil their duty of supplying military provisions and of establishing a self-sufficiency structure among themselves, is to increase the production of agricultural and marine products. It need not be said that an adequate supply of military provisions must be ensured to keep up the morale of the troops at the front so that they can continue their vigorous fight until final victory is achieved. Nor can it be denied that the maintenance of the minimum standard of national living under the hardest stress of war is necessary to preserve the indomitable spirit among the people on the home front, to assure final triumph. A good illustration of this fact is the defeat of Germany in the first World War in consequence of the demoralization of the national spirit caused by the disastrous shortage of food supplies. It is absolutely necessary to see that the nation is kept adequately supplied with foodstuffs which are as indispensable in war as are arms and ammunition.

**Relied on Japan**

Our mandatory islands formerly relied on Japan Proper for a large proportion of her supply of staple foodstuffs, rendering the employment of many ships necessary to transport these supplies over long distances, but such a state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue any longer. In accordance with the wartime policy of the South Seas Government, therefore, the inhabitants of the islands are now devoting themselves to increasing the production of foodstuffs. As for the local authorities, they are taking all necessary measures to facilitate the utilization of all arable lands, and to improve such lands by providing better irrigation and drainage system and to elaborate plans for increased marine production. The execution of these measures is, however, not without difficulty, as, the circumstances in which these islands are placed, there are various obstacles to be overcome as the acreage of the land fit for cultivation is limited and there is not a large supply of labor and materials available. Some farmers may be entertaining some misgivings as to the amount of the rice, kaoliang and millet crops to be harvested, but the need of the moment is such that they should not hesitate to plant them because of such misgivings.

In such circumstances, all farmers as well as farming companies are actively engaged in the cultivation of agricultural crops in consonance with the policy of their Government. Their efforts are all the more praiseworthy because they are directed to the planting of vegetables which are so necessary to feed the troops and of the crops which constitute their own staple foodstuffs, instead of the cultivating fiber crops, coffee and pineapples which are easier to produce.

The consumers generally, on their part, have remodeled their dietary life to economize on rice, and thus emulate the patriotism shown by farmers in striving to increase food production. They are now eating sweet potatoes and cassava as substitutes for rice.

In faithful observance of the directions given by the authorities, laborers and industrial managers are also exerting themselves to the utmost to develop the resources of war materials. In order to completely crush America and Britain who rely solely on their enormous supplies of materials and huge productive capacity for victory, we must endeavor to increase our own supplies of war materials so that we can send more airplanes, more rice, more fish and more of everything to the front line. Fully appreciative of this necessity, the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands are actually putting all the plans devised for the purpose into practice. In this way, they are trying to meet requirements of the war situation as best they can, as all patriotic subjects should. Those who were in the so-called "peace" industries have already joined the ranks of industrial workers for the production of war materials in the same patriotic spirit as inspires those on the fighting lines.

# Impressions of Japan and Manchoukuo

## Imperial Government's Relationship With East Asian Nations Is Based on Equal Treatment

**By BENIGNO S. AQUINO**
**Speaker of the National Assembly and Special Envoy to Japan**

**Part II**

From Japan, the Gratitude Mission went to Manchoukuo. I still have faint memories of this country, having passed through it in 1927. On my return trip, after having attended the Interparliamentary Conference held in Paris, I took the trans-Siberian railway up to Dairen where I took a boat for Shanghai and from thence went to Manila. Manchoukuo was then called Manchuria and Hsinking had another name which, if I remember rightly, was Changchun. In this last trip of mine, when from the air I was told that the great modern city that we were beholding had been the old city of Changchun, the announcement evoked in me such great surprise that I could not believe what my eyes were actually seeing, for the sight below us seemed the result of some magic touch rather than a real fact.

How was it possible for this portentous and arrogant city to emerge from nothingness in a mere decade with its wide and straight avenues, whose ends are beyond the reach of the human eye, with its modern and colossal buildings, with its many kinds of transportation services whose vehicles flow continuously through the traffic, the innumerable squares and public lawns, and a majestic, imposing and attractive beauty which reflects the happy harmony of the variegated architecture of the buildings and the cleanliness and sanitary neatness of the streets and of the public places? The city of Hsinking was designed in such a manner as to have no fixed limits. Its area is in proportion to the immense size of Manchoukuo. In its plans, the Manchoukuo of tomorrow has been taken into account—Manchoukuo in its full development and in all its agricultural, commercial, and industrial importance. When we left the plane at the Hsinking airfield, we were met by the graceful and well-built figure of His Excellency, Mr. Li, the Minister of State for Foreign Relations, who with an amiable bow welcomed us. In the captivating gesture of his arm as he extended his hand toward me in response to mine, I saw pictured before me the whole spirit of hospitality of this young but extremely progressive nation.

**Converted Into Granary**

From what we saw from the air, on our trip from Tokyo to Hsinking and from this city to Kirin and later to Mukden, and from here to Fukuoka, extensive plains completely plowed and cultivated, we could discern the existence of complete peace, tranquillity and order in Manchoukuo. The peasant farmers could not have been able to devote their time to farm labor in an intense and confident manner if banditry were rampant even in the remotest places which we saw in the course of our trip. And this conclusion cannot be baseless when we take into account the great progress in the agricultural development of Manchoukuo that past rulers of Manchuria might have wished. This country has been converted into a real granary and storehouse of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Neither has the industrial development of Manchoukuo have any precedents, inasmuch as considering the short time after the proclamation of its independence the most skeptical has to admit that its industrial development is the result of a perfect cooperation between the people and the Manchoukuoan Government and the complete understanding between that government and the Imperial Government of Japan. But this industrial development of Manchoukuo, notable as it may be, is still, it may be said, in its period of unfoldment. When the great hydraulic systems begin to function to their maximum capacity and the electric current is used even for household industries and necessities, then we may be able to form a more complete judgment of the results of the association based upon the new order defined in the five basic principles adopted in the Great Assembly of East Asian nations.

To judge properly the foreign policy of Japan in so far as it concerns the countries of the East it is necessary to understand intimately the Japanese people, whose supreme ambition is the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Empire, governed since time immemorial by an unbroken dynasty of Emperors of divine origin. It is not difficult to understand how every subject of the Empire immediately places himself on the alert at the least sign of a command of the Imperial Authority. And in that readiness of the Japanese people to sacrifice all their earthly possessions and their very existence only to maintain forever august the name and prestige of His Majesty the Emperor, may be found the secret of the spiritual and material fortitude of Japan.

**Have Rights to Fortify**

Every nation has the right to safeguard its sovereignty and when she is surrounded by others, extensive in territory, but which are still too weak in their authority and can easily become prey of nations which are more powerful and have inordinate ambitions, specially if these said nations belong to another hemisphere, she has the right not only to fortify her own frontiers but to endeavor so that her neighbors may not fall under foreign influences, because their occupation would signify a serious direct menace to her own security. And this is the case of Japan in relation to China and Manchoukuo. Manchoukuo and China are territories coveted by the nations of the Occident, specially England and America, the two nations that wish to see Japan vanquished and humiliated. I find it impossible to analyze in more detail in this short article the long contentious process between some nations of the Occident and Japan in their desire to secure greater preponderance in China and Manchoukuo to demonstrate the titanic conflict carried on by the latter country in striving to prevent those nations from consummating their insatiable rapacity and sordid designs against the Japanese Empire.

We have necessarily to admit that Japan, given its present development and power, cannot suffer herself to be inclosed within her 148,000 square miles, in the economic sense, inasmuch as she has the right to expand economically in the world like any other nation prepared to compete in the international trade. After the Anglo-Saxons had resorted to all sorts of discriminatory laws to humiliate Japan, they tried even to strangle her with an iron ring, in their desire to hamstring her economically and to force her to humble herself before the arrogance of her provocators. In the exercise of her legitimate defense she had to search for and secure the bases of her economic development in the countries around her, which are China and Manchoukuo, in whose territory decisive battles have already been fought in the past for the preservation of her own national existence. It was in this very activity that she was grossly misunderstood, but it is necessary to admit that for geographical reasons she has a greater right than any Occidental nation to try to maintain close and special relations with China and Manchoukuo. Inasmuch as these two nations, by themselves, have not been able to demonstrate as yet their capacity to develop adequately their immense resources, Japan has extended to them her economic and political aid, and thus prevented them from falling prey to the nations of the West.

**Seeks Cordial Support**

How is it possible to conceive that Japan should harass these two countries with an aggressive and greedy policy, tantamount to a constant provocation to their national pride? What Japan seeks, what Japan needs is nothing more nor less than the cordial support of these two nations and a perfect economic and political understanding. Japan is not unconscious of the territorial extent of China and Manchoukuo nor of their enormous populations. With a territory so extensive and with a combined population of more than 500,000,000 the least informed knows that they could not be maltreated with impunity. Japan certainly does not seek in her relations with them nor with any other East Asian nation any egoistic or momentary triumph or prosperity, but an intercourse based upon mutual respect and equal treatment which can guarantee a lasting and eternal prosperity and happiness for all. On the other hand, why should the nations of the Occident be allowed to meddle in the relations among the countries of the Orient, when those of the East never tried to interfere with the relations among the nations of Europe and America? If an Oriental country is ready to lend the help which the other Oriental countries need for their economic and political development, under conditions that cannot be bettered by the nations of the West, what right have these latter nations to resort to intimidation and intrigue to disturb and frustrate the unity of Oriental peoples?

The cordial support afforded by Japan to Manchoukuo and her policy founded upon respect to her sovereignty, to the constituted authorities, to the traditions and idiosyncrasies, and to everything autonomous to Manchoukuo, should be observed by all the countries of East Asia to appreciate better the fruits yielded by mutual understanding and mutual confidence. The people of Manchoukuo have not yet reached the full plenitude of their development, and thus this would be the most propitious moment, for Japan if she entertained nefarious and predatory intentions toward Manchoukuo. But far from taking advantage of the present condition of Manchoukuo, she guides and supports her with the solicitude manifested by an elder brother to a younger one.

During our stay in Manchoukuo we were accorded the most cordial reception that can be extended by a people to the representatives of a sister nation. We have seen eloquent proofs of the earnest desire of the authorities and of the people of Manchoukuo to manifest their policy founded upon respect to her sovereignty, to the constituted authorities, to the traditions and idiosyncrasies, and to everything autonomous to Manchoukuo, should be observed by all the countries of East Asia to appreciate better the fruits yielded by mutual understanding and mutual confidence. The people of Manchoukuo have not yet reached the full plenitude of their development, and thus this would be the most propitious moment, for Japan if she entertained nefarious and predatory intentions toward Manchoukuo. But far from taking advantage of the present condition of Manchoukuo, she guides and supports her with the solicitude manifested by an elder brother to a younger one.

During our stay in Manchoukuo we were accorded the most cordial reception that can be extended by a people to the representatives of a sister nation. We have seen eloquent proofs of the earnest desire of the authorities and of the people of Manchoukuo to manifest their appreciation of the message of goodwill of our government and of our people, and upon returning to our country we bear in our hearts the most grateful memories indicative of the spirit of complete unity among all Asians.

(End)

## BLOOD TRANSFUSION IN WARTIME

### Powder Preparation Makes Shipment to Distant Places Possible

**Dr. TANEMOTO FURUHATA**
**Professor of Tokyo Imperial University**

The method of classifying the types of blood was discovered 43 years ago by Karl Landsteiner, a 28-year-old Austrian scientist. The types he discovered were A, B and C, the last-mentioned corresponding to the type O of today. Several years later, another type, the A B, was discovered. These four were the earliest known among medical men of the world. The discovery of different types of blood has led to the science of blood-test and blood-transfusion.

There are various types of blood such as (1) ABO, (2) MN, (3) Q, (4) E, (5) S, (6) Rh, (7) AA and (8) BB, the most popularly known being ABO. All the types of human blood known at present can be classified into 612 "distinctive" types and 6,966 "factor" types.

A knowledge of the types of blood is helpful in connection with transfusion. The science of blood-transfusion has progressed gradually with each war. During the first World War, the Anglo-Americans were able to save large numbers of wounded by this means. Germany, however, did not employ it at that time. It was after the War that the study of this science was undertaken in Germany. The first time Spain adopted blood-transfusion was during her internecine strife some years ago. At that time, blood was extracted from soldiers who died from wounds and transfused into those dying from loss of blood. The Soviet Union, taking an idea from this, experimented by transfusing blood extracted from corpses. When a healthy person was killed in a traffic accident, his blood was taken and preserved for future use.

**Supplied Directly**

The ordinary method of transfusion is to have blood supplied directly by a proper person, but this is not always possible in cases of emergency. As an alternative, blood is preserved in cold storage for use at need. This is known as the "Blood Bank" method.

Following the outbreak of the current war with Germany, Britain employed transfusion to cope with the heavy casualties suffered in air raids by the Reich forces. As the supply of blood in the country ran low, she turned to America for help. Distance, however, prevented America from sending blood donors in large numbers. She thought of sending extracted blood, but the trouble was that blood containing corpuscles would deteriorate with time. The alternative was to supply blood-plasma (serum) free of corpuscles. After making a comparative study of whole-blood and blood-plasma transfusion and making sure that the latter was as effective as the former, America prepared blood-plasma in a large volume and sent it across to England.

The process of obtaining blood-plasma for forwarding to a distant place is to extract blood from healthy persons and make it antiseptic and germ-free.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, America has changed to dried blood-plasma transfusion. By this method blood-plasma is dried in a vacuum pipe and turned into white powder. The powder is dissolved in sterilized and distilled water and transfused into liquid.

In Japan, too, the military doctors early took the necessary measures in regard to blood-transfusion, and large quantities of dried blood-plasma have already been sent to the front. In the meantime, it is satisfying to note that people suffering from high blood-pressure are offering their blood to the military authorities. This is to be commended as killing two birds with one stone, in that it will lower their blood-pressure and, at the same time, contribute toward healing the sick and wounded at the front.

## AIM OF WALLACE'S TRIP TO CHUNGKING

### Chiang Given More Beguiling Promises by United States

**(By a Special Correspondent)**

During Henry Wallace's recent visit to famished Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek gave the customary banquet in his honor. When at that banquet the honored guest declared that this year was the last of Chungking's war of resistance, his ambiguous words must have rung like the knell of doom in Chungking's unrejoicing ears, whichever way they were intended. They betray, moreover, what was probably the chief motive for his visit to Chungking at this time.

The recent Honan and Hunan defeats have shown that Chungking is verily on the verge of collapse. But even before this latest proof of Chungking's complete decline, the sorry condition into which Roosevelt's Chinese puppet had fallen cannot have been unknown in the White House nor the conclusion avoided by its nimble-witted occupant that this might indeed be the last year of Chungking's obstructive resistance to Asia's emancipation, the last year of its usefulness as an instrument of American aggression in Asia.

But this is election war. And was not the third term won on Roosevelt's solemn promise to keep America out of war? This broken pledge is the one real flaw in Roosevelt's fourth term armor. Lyttelton's indiscreet disclosure of American official war guilt has, moreover, plainly exposed this hitherto carefully covered flaw to the American public gaze. Roosevelt knows that the only way to protect this vulnerable spot and prevent any possibility of its wrecking his fourth term chances is some plausible promise of swift victory. Hence the timing of the desperate gambles in the mid-Pacific and Northern France. Both make good temporary propaganda and the appalling losses suffered can always be hushed up till after the elections.

**Roosevelt's Reelection Threatened**

Chungking, in or out of the fight in its present impoverished state, makes little practical difference to Japan, or to the forward march of United Asia to full liberty; but Chungking reconciled with or succumbing to, the National Government of Independent China would be a deadly blow to Roosevelt's present political propaganda or short war, swift victory, and of a post-war world organization to be controlled by America. Chungking has been so lauded in America as one of the main props of American strategy in Asia that were that unsteady prop to collapse from under just on election eve, Roosevelt's chances of a fourth term on a promised early victory plank might well collapse with it, particularly when things do not look too bright in France, and "V-1" bids fair to knock Britain out of the war. The American people have probably not forgotten how they were once bitten by peace promises that so soon materialized in war of the glib promise-giver's own contriving once he was back in office. If the hollow Chungking prop were to give way with an ominous crash just before election time it might well help to make the American people twice shy of dubious victory promise by their promise-breaking President.

What, therefore, can Wallace's mission to Chungking have been but to buy time of Chiang? This year will no doubt be the last of Chungking's war of obstruction against the forces of Asia's liberation, but "Hold on till after November!" says Wallace, waving his weighty bag of—was it seeds? Seeds from Iowa's rolling plains, or seeds from Kentucky Hills? Since when did seeds from Iowa have such a persuasive clink?

A thirty-day trip for a four-day visit! Consultations on the knotty problem of redeeming Chungking's fallen fortunes could never be so brief. But four days would be more than sufficient to extract a promise to hang on and continue resistance if only in name for just a few months more. Cash on the nail! One banquet! Hail and farewell! A half hour's interview, a couple of nights' rest, and then fast home for the election campaign!

"Hold out till after November, then shall our fortunes all be crowned!" If Chungking will only hold on till then, the election will be safe. Roosevelt will surely then be President again and Wallace still his running mate. What does it matter to them what then befalls their broken Chungking tool? They have four more years to foist some other fiction on the American people. "Hold out till November! See how we are getting on in France!" Still nailed at Cherbourg while plane loads of maimed and wounded soldiers are shuttled home across the Atlantic so as not to dismay the British whose hospitals are already over-crowded with their own disabled. "Hold on till November! This is the last year of resistance! Look how we are progressing in the Pacific!" With a mounting toll of American battleships, carriers, planes, and men forever sunk beneath the rolling waves the farther America stretches out her neck!

**Beguiled by Promises**

As the American people were beguiled by the oft-repeated promise of peace in exchange for votes for Roosevelt, and given war once the last elections were safely in the bag, so was Chiang beguiled by oft-repeated promises of non-forthcoming aid in exchange for abetting Roosevelt's schemes, and given the go-by once he was securely under Roosevelt's thumb. He has as much reason as the American public for being twice shy of any Roosevelt promises. If now the distressed Chungking dictator is promised future victory in exchange for continuing resistance at no matter what present loss of face, what, on Roosevelt's ominous promise-breaking record, can that portend for Chiang but complete and final defeat?

It would profit Chungking better to heed the portents rather than Roosevelt's unreliable promises. Instead of hanging on at Roosevelt's bidding, in ever weaker and more precarious position, waiting for American victory that will not come, profiting neither him nor China if it did, Chiang might better cut the losses incurred as a traitor to China in America's service and act as a Chinese patriot in China's interests. In this connection he would do well to ponder on the fate of De Gaulle, who may also once have thought his country's integrity would be safe in Anglo-American keeping, only to be taught a very different lesson once Roosevelt got his hands on French possessions and his feet on a corner of France. Has Chungking not heard that America has already reserved claims to all French possessions in the Western Hemisphere including Martinique, as well as to Dakar and such other points in French Africa, as America may be interested in? Has Chungking not heard of America's sinister but unrealizable designs on French Indo-China? Nor heard that America now has the effrontery to talk of demanding permanent bases in France itself while the outraged and indignant De Gaulle is spurned with contumely now that his usefulness is over? If this is the reward of rebel France's misplaced trust in America, what might not America demand of China, circumstances permitting? What treatment might Chiang Kai-shek himself expect if he proved unwilling to hand over any Chinese territories America happened to covet? Can Chiang really think America would demand less of China than of France, or he have power to prevent it, if Japan and Nanking were not there to guarantee China's restored integrity?

In the meantime American fliers have ceased to soar in the air or strut on the ground at Loyang, Liling, Changsha, Hengyang, or Chuchow. In all these places, now restored to China, the American invaders' wings are clipped. Doubtless the remaining American pilots and ground crews are already busy packing their belongings, ready to flit from Kweilin and other bases of American aggression in China so as to escape further clippings. America's loss is China's gain. Both increase in proportion as Chungking's resistance slackens. The lesson is not lost on Roosevelt, who sees China escaping him, and has his own political cause to fear the end of Chungking's resistance before November. He is, however, powerless to stiffen that resistance by material means. He can only offer seeds, whether from Iowa or Kentucky, and encouraging words, among which is Henry Wallace's ambiguous prophecy that this year will be the last of Chungking's resistance. This prophecy may well prove true in a sense Wallace probably did not intend.

## A VISIT TO YUAN TAN-CHIU IN THE MOUNTAINS

**By LI PO**
**(Translated by S. Obata)**

Forth to sylvan retreats I went,
a vagabond,
Led by pleasure, and of the distance unaware.
The blue range yonder lay too far to travel
When the giddy sun was ready to set.
Barely had I crossed three, four hills;
The road had taken a thousand and ten thousand turns.

I heard the monkeys wail in the still twilight,
And saw the clouds roll away one by one.

Mountains thrust their peaks in the mid-sky,
I could have climbed and gazed forever
When Tan-chiu, my friend, called me from afar,
He looked at me and burst into laughter.

I went to his hermitage down the valley
And entered the solitude of a recluse.
Here we delighted ourselves night-long—
It was lucid day-break when I spoke of going.